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- c_1. Furca with 3 large terminal setæ to each ramus. Genus *Epischura.*
- c_2. Furca with 4 large terminal setæ to each ramus: Inner ramus, legs 2–4, 3-jointed.
  - d_1. Inner ramus first pair legs, 2-jointed. Genus *Diaptomus.*
  - d_2. Inner ramus first pair legs, 3-jointed.
    - e_1. Fifth pair legs of ♀ with *spines* on inner side of last joint of outer ramus. In male, outer ramus of fifth leg, 2-jointed on left side; 3-jointed on right side. Genus *Osphranticum.*
    - e_2. Fifth pair of legs of ♀ with long, plumose hairs on inner side of last joint of outer ramus. In male, both outer rami of fifth pair of legs 2-jointed. Genus *Limnocalanus.*

- b_2. In female, abdomen 4-jointed and fifth pair of feet with 3-jointed outer ramus and 2–3 jointed inner ramus. In male, fifth pair of feet subchelate. Subfamily LEUCKARTIINA.
- b_3. In female, abdomen 3- or 4-jointed. The fifth pair of legs has a 3-jointed outer ramus and a 1–3 jointed inner ramus; chetæ undeveloped or wanting in male. Subfamily HETEROCHAETINA.

A New Rhizopod Parasite in Man.—Professor Ijima[1] has described a new species of Rhizopod, *Amœbæ miurai*, parasitic on the human being. The patient in whom these parasites were found was a young woman suffering from abdominal tumors and an ascites-like accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity. She finally died of peritonitis and pleuritis endotheliomatosa. The amœbæ were found in abundance in the fluids of the peritoneal and pleural cavities as well as in the hemorrhagic discharges from the intestine. As many of the amœbæ in the abdominal fluid were dead, and as they died rapidly when kept in this fluid at the temperature of the body, it was suspected that the abdominal fluid was not a natural habitat. The living organisms were spherical or ellipsoidal in form, with a diameter from 15μ to 38μ, and had at one pole a small villous knob. Specimens with two or three nuclei were as frequent in occurrence as those with only one nucleus. Most specimens exhibited two or more large vacuoles. Their movements were at most sluggish. G. H. P.

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[1] Ijima, I. On a New Rhizopod Parasite of Man, *Annotationes Zoologicæ Japonenses*, vol. ii (October, 1898), p. 86.

American Fishes. — The second part of Jordan and Evermann's comprehensive work on the *Fishes of North and Middle America* is just issued (Oct. 3, 1898) from the Government Printing Office. This volume of 943 pages contains detailed descriptions of 1883 species of fishes. The Sparoid, Sciænoid, Labroid, and Cottoid families and their allies make up the bulk of the present volume.

The third part of the catalogue of *The Fishes of North and Middle America* appeared about November 25. This concludes the text of the work, the remaining fourth part being devoted to plates and to a recapitulatory Check List. The three volumes, which are continuously paged, contain 3136 pages; 3127 species are described in detail, these being arranged in 1077 genera. The large number of genera recognized is in accord with the views of Dr. Gill and Dr. Bleeker, which other ichthyologists were slow in accepting. There is no doubt, however, that the convenience of the systematic zoologist is best met by the recognition of every tangible and constant structural difference as having value for generic distinction.

The four volumes constitute *Bulletin 47 of the United States National Museum.* D. S. J.

Fauna and Flora of the Catskill Mountains.[1] — This paper contains a list of 58 trees and shrubs collected in the valleys of Schoharie Creek and Upper Katerskill and the surrounding mountains; 9 gastropods and a Sphærium, mostly from the Creek; Cambanes bartoni, 8 fishes, 8 batrachians, 2 snakes, and a fairly complete list of the mammals with copious notes.

Mr. W. P. Pycraft will study the megapodes collected by the Willey Expedition. Materials for the embryology were obtained.

The article by Ameghino upon an existing species of Mylodon (*Neomylodon listai*) is reproduced in *Natural Science* for November. The evidence is a piece of skin from Patagonia, the outer surface of which presents a continuous, not scaly, epidermis, covered with stiff, reddish hair about two inches in length. In the deeper layer of the

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[1] Mears, L. A. Notes on the Mammals of the Catskill Mountains, New York, with General Remarks on the Fauna and Flora of the Region, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. xxi, pp. 341–360.